

THE greenbackers, of Memphis, will name a ticket for the county offices, to be voted for at the August election.

DR. N. P. GATCHELL, who has been confirmed as census supervisor for the Atlanta, Ga., district, is a republican.

REPUBLICAN meetings were held yesterday in a large number of the counties in this state to appoint delegates to the Nashville convention.

GIBSON county, it is said, will furnish three candidates for congress this year—Major W. M. Hall, republican; Judge G. Black, greenbacker, and Hon. R. P. Caldwell, independent.

A FEARFUL cyclone prevailed in a large proportion of the Western country last Saturday. A great deal of damage was done to property, and a number of lives were lost.

GENERAL GRANT will visit Mobile next Friday. On the 10th, he will leave for Memphis by boat, stopping one day in Vicksburg. From Memphis he goes to Hot Springs.

THE Brownsville States is for Gov. Marks for another term. It says he has made an able and patriotic chief executive. It hopes that the people of Tennessee will avoid an introduction of the state debt question into the canvass. It claims to be a state credit paper, we believe, but thinks the election of a democrat to the presidency is "infinitely more important than the settlement of our state debt." It does not state in what way the repudiation of the debt is to aid in the election of a democratic president. That was left to infer, and it is not difficult at all to reach a conclusion.

AT a meeting of the German Sherman club of the city of New York, held last Thursday evening, a letter was read from the secretary in which he states what is still needed by the country:

"First—The extension of the system of free public schools throughout the whole country, open to every child of the proper age.

"Second—The protection of every citizen of the United States by the national government in every legal right conferred upon him by the constitution of the United States, and against injustice and violence, whether committed by authority of a state, or by a mob or by a person.

"Third—The maintenance of a sound currency based upon gold or upon notes always redeemable in gold, and the religious observance of the public faith, to be carefully guarded against all threat on suspicion of evasion or repudiation.

MEMPHIS proposes to give Gen. Grant a rousing reception when he comes to the bluff city. The Appeal, of Friday, says:

General Grant, late general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, twice president of the United States, one of the first of living Americans, will visit Memphis in a few days. We need not more than announce the fact to our fellow-citizens to secure for him a reception worthy the city; one that will bespeak our wealth, our dignity and our pride.

Under an executive session, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Under the call of states the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Gibson (La.)—Relative to the appointment and pay of the Mississippi river commissioners; also to entitle state bonds to circulate notes on the same conditions as national banks, provided they comply with the provisions of the national bank law relative thereto.

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.)—A bill relative to the appointment of clerks and officers of federal courts as referees.

By Mr. Davis (Mo.)—Requiring the postmaster general to mail on the first of each month to every member of congress an itemized statement of all mail contracts made during the preceding month.

By Mr. Chalmers (Miss.)—For the relief of heirs of colored soldiers.

By Mr. Armfield (N. C.)—To abolish the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes and pears, and to reduce the tax on spirits distilled from grain, or mixtures thereof, to twenty-five cents per gallon, and providing that the producers of leaf tobacco may sell the same in quantities of not more than ten pounds at a time without license.

At the conclusion of the call of states, Mr. Manning (Miss.) rose to a question of personal privilege. He read to the clerk a circular letter from the Washington Post, of Saturday last, relative to the action of Mr. Springer (Ill.), chairman of the committee on elections, in the Donnelly case, which was referred to his attitude toward the contestants and with corruption. The article stated, furthermore, that Mr. Manning proposed to demand an investigation of Mr. Springer's conduct. Mr. Manning said he had made no charges and expressed an opinion with regard to Mr. Springer's conduct.

Mr. Springer then made a personal statement, denying the truth of the charges referred to. As to Mr. Manning's denial that he had made or endorsed such charges, he merely raised a question of veracity, be-

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Busy Day in Both the Senate and House.

Springer Rises to a Question of Personal Privilege.

Greenbacker Weaver Finally Finds his Opportunity.

XLVI. CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5. Senator Bayard (Del.), from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments, and to punish fraud therein. Indefinitely postponed.

The senate then proceeded to consider the calendar.

Senator Williams (Ky.) introduced a bill repealing the statute which prohibits farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco directly at retail to consumers without special tax. Referred.

The bill granting a pension to Jesse F. Phares, a scout, was laid aside until Mr. Withers, who wished to speak on it, shall be present.

The bill to amend sections 2262 and 2301 of the revised statutes so as to permit affidavits required by those sections in connection with pre-emption and commuted homestead entries to be made before county clerks instead of land registers or receivers, was passed.

The bill authorizing a retired list of non-commissioned army officers of thirty years' service was opposed by Senator Saulsbury (Del.), as adding to a pension list already large enough.

Senator Maxey (Texas) advocated the bill as a measure of justice to deserving officers. Pending the debate the morning hour expired, and the senate resumed consideration of the bill ratifying the agreement with the Ute Indians.

Senator Morgan (Ala.) opposed the bill. It would take \$4,000,000 out of the treasury, and was not well considered. It violated the act of 1871, which provided that no Indian nation or tribe shall be recognized as an independent nation, tribe or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty. The agreement with the Utes was simply a treaty, and plainly violated that law. The supreme court has frequently held that treaties with Indians can be abrogated at the pleasure of the government. When the public policy requires it congress can dispose of the Utes as it sees fit, etc.

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tween Mr. Manning and the reporter of the Post.

Mr. Springer produced an anonymous letter received by him, offering to pay him \$5,000 if he would vote to keep Washington in the hands of the democrats. He had not suspected Washington's friends of sending the letter, but regarded it as an attempt on the part of Donnelly's friends to "bulldoze" him, because they learned he would not vote to keep him. Some time after he received a letter signed by Henry H. Finley, a friend of Donnelly, urging him, in the interest of the democratic party, to vote for the reading of Donnelly instead of for a new election.

Mr. Springer said the handwriting of this and the anonymous note were alike. Mr. Finley (O.) claimed to speak for "those who are personally most to be affected by your (Springer's) decision." Mr. Springer told Donnelly that this letter purported to speak in behalf of Tilden, but he (Springer) would not be disturbed by anybody. After reciting these facts Mr. Springer explained his position in the committee, and called on all members, except Manning, to corroborate his statement, that he had given them to read, and that he would vote to unseat Washburn and not to seat Donnelly. All confirmed this but Mr. Armfield (N. C.), who stated that Mr. Springer told him after the vote was taken if his vote could have saved Donnelly he would have given it, not daring to antagonize his party. Mr. Springer would not ask an investigation of his conduct, but was willing that it be investigated. He could not help it if Manning had been misled. He had acted conscientiously.

Mr. Manning (Miss.) closed the discussion. He wished no controversy with Mr. Springer on the question of duplicity, though he might have much to say on that subject, he thought Mr. Springer would not deny that he had secured him, often that he (Springer) was with the democratic majority of the committee on both points involved; he defended Mr. Donnelly from Mr. Springer's imputations, and represented the absurdity of supposing that Mr. Donnelly had any connection with the anonymous letter. The matter was then dropped.

Mr. Weaver (Iowa) obtained the speaker's recognition and moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions setting forth that it is the sense of the house that all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, shall be issued, and its volume controlled by the government and not by bank corporations and when so issued, should be the full legal tender for all public and private debts; that the public debt should not be refunded on long time, but be kept payable as rapidly as possible, and that to enable the government to meet these obligations, mints should be operated to their utmost capacity in the coinage of the standard silver dollar and other coins required by the business interests of the country.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) regarded the resolution as a feeler, put out to see what the political parties would do on the eve of election. He opposed it, and invited both parties to show their courage by meeting rather than by bowing before it.

Mr. Kelly (Pa.) advocated the resolution.

Mr. Weaver (Iowa) denied that the greenback party favored repudiation or violation of the public faith. In the name of the laboring millions he asked that the issue of circulating medium be taken from the banks and rest to the government. The resolution was defeated, yeas 64, nays 117. Not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Townsend (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and discharge the committee of ways and means from a further consideration of the bill relative to printing, typesetting, and materials used in the manufacture of printing paper on the free list and put it on its passage. The motion was defeated, yeas 112, nays 81, not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The house then adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—The longshoremen here are on a strike for 40 cents an hour. Those now working receive 30 cents.

The supreme court of Louisiana, under the new constitution, was organized to-day, as follows: Chief Justice, Edward Bernier; Associate Justices, Felix P. Poche, R. B. Todd, Wm. Levy and Chas. E. Fenner. Geo. W. Daple was appointed clerk and Thos. Mellyman, minute clerk.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A New Orleans special says: "The following remarkable statement of lawlessness existing in North Louisiana, is made by officers of the steamboat Era No. 10, just arrived here. On March 27, while the boat was putting out freight at Redmouth Landing, Beaufort river, a man named J. J. Adams, with a crowd of ruffians, captured the boat and attacked Capt. Hamilton, using him pretty roughly. The boat had to cut her lines and quickly back out from the landing. Adams and his party followed the boat some distance, and ordered the captain to bring her to the shore, which was not done. Adams then began firing on the boat and put seven balls in the pilot house. The boat had a number of passengers on board, including men, women and children, but fortunately no one was hurt. The officers of Era No. 10 do not think it safe for them to return to that point. Adams was implicated in the assassination of Judge Crawford and District Attorney Harris several years ago, but could not be convicted.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—A special says: "Reports have reached Atlanta of severe storms in North Georgia. There were cyclones in several localities, which blew down fences and damaged crops badly. Several railroad lines were washed away and several houses blown down. Two or three deaths are reported. The mails will not be delayed.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—At a festival last Saturday night near Newnan, Ga., two negroes quarrelled about ten cents, and one shot the other through the heart.

RESULTS OF VIVISECTION.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. Mott Shows How People are Taking Poison in their Daily Food—A Prolific Source of Dyspepsia Scientifically Demonstrated.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A series of highly interesting experiments with dogs has been lately made by Prof. Mott, and in the Scientific American, of February 7th, a detailed account is given. The disclosures are so unpleasant and startling, coming home, as they do, to every one, that we believe they should be given the greatest publicity. The effort Dr. Mott is making to purify our articles of kitchen use should receive the support of every thinking man and woman. There has been too much indifference on this subject—an indifference that has resulted in Americans earning the title of "a race of dyspeptics." Poison, year after year, is introduced into the stomach with a criminal disregard to consequences that is appalling. If every purveyor of domestic supplies will carefully consider the result of Dr. Mott's experiments, as detailed in the Scientific American, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of these evils will be corrected.

Dr. Mott says: "The introduction of alum in flour, for various purposes, has been a trick of the baker for the past 100 years. Fortunately for society, its introduction is limited now to a few unscrupulous bakers. In England, France and Germany it is an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to use alum in any connection with articles of food. It should be so in America."

The Royal Baking Powder Company, of this city, a long-established corporation, celebrated for the absolute purity of their goods, some time ago commenced a vigorous warfare against many of their competitors who were indulging in hurtful adulteration. The contest excited great interest in scientific circles, in which Prof. Angell, Dr. Mott and other leading lights took a very prominent part. The experiments of Dr. Mott are a result of this discussion, and go to prove conclusively that the most dangerous adulteration that a community has to guard against is alum in baking powder. In his paper, the Doctor says: "It was with difficulty I found a suitable place to conduct the experiments, so that the animals would not disturb the neighborhood; but, through the courtesy of the Commissioners of the Dock Department, I secured a shed on their premises, foot of Sixteenth street and East river. This shed I had completely remodeled into a suitable house, having the dimensions of about 16x14x12 feet. Sixteen stalls were made inside, having the dimensions of 3x2x2 feet. The bottom of each compartment was covered with straw, making a pleasant bed for the dogs. I then secured 16 dogs from the pound, which were all carefully examined to see if they were in a perfect state of health. None but the strong, healthy dogs were selected. The breed, age, food, color and weight of every dog was carefully noted. Each dog was then confined to a stall and securely chained, and they all received a number, from 1 to 16. I commenced my experiments on the 9th of September and finished December 3rd. My assistant was with the dogs from morning until night, and never left the animals without first securely bolting and locking the dog-house. No stranger was allowed to enter the house unaccompanied either by myself or my assistant, and the dogs never received a mouthful of food or anything else from any one except from my assistant or myself. I will now detail the result of my experiments:

"Dog No. 1—Breed of dog, coach. Age, 1 year. Health, perfect. Food, bread and crackers. Color, spotted black and white. Weight, 35 pounds. "To this dog, on the morning of the 9th of September, was given eight biscuits of \$10 each. The biscuits were made by myself as follows: One quart sifted flour, 20 teaspoons alum baking powder, 2 cups water, 1 tablespoon butter, 25 biscuits made, weighing 27 ounces; time of baking, 20 minutes.

"At 11:30, just three hours and twenty minutes, the dog was taken very sick, vomiting profusely; his vim and brightness of eye had departed, and he trembled considerably in his limbs.

Experiments were then made upon three dogs with biscuits containing only 10 teaspoons of alum baking powder. The result indicated that some animals are more liable to yield to the effects of poisonous substances than others are. When, on the other hand, three other dogs were fed with biscuits made with pure cream of tartar baking powder, no ill effects were experienced. They ate and ate with an evident relish, day after day, and even whined for more.

It was next necessary to discover what effect alum has on the solvent power of the gastric juice. In order to obtain some pure gastric juice, a curious device was resorted to. Dr. Mott sent several dogs to Prof. Arnold, Medical Department of the University of New York, who inserted a small metallic tube directly through the skin and into the stomach of each one of them, when the dogs were in a perfectly healthy condition. Prof. Arnold sent to Dr. Mott some gastric juice, which was produced by tickling the lining of the stomach of the dog with a feather or a glass rod, which caused the gastric juice to flow out of the tube into a receptacle placed underneath the dog to receive it.

Dr. Mott, aided by Prof. Schedler, then began some experiments with the four samples of gastric juice, which he had received from Prof. Arnold, to discover the effect of the gastric juice in which alum had been dissolved upon fibrine, a white, very easily digested substance having a basis of coagulated blood. The fibrine was imperfectly digested, and the experiments were very important, as showing that alum can check the digestion of so easily digested a substance as fibrine. They indicate, therefore, how dangerous it is to introduce these two salts into our stomachs, if we do not wish to excite indigestion and dyspepsia. Further experiments showed that the digestive power of the gastric juice is entirely destroyed by alum, so far as its power of dissolving the more indigestible substances, like the boiled white of an egg, is concerned.

Dr. Mott then determined to learn whether aluminas could be found in the various organs of the body, if a dog was fed with hydrate of aluminas. He found a considerable quantity of the stuff in the blood, liver, kidneys and heart.

The Doctor goes on to describe the different symptoms exhibited by these dogs as they passed through almost every phase of animal agony until they were left in a complete state of physical prostration. To those especially interested in the details of the subject the article in the Scientific American supplement will give most complete information, and we will spare the sympathetic reader the account of the sufferings of these dumb brutes.

Dr. Mott's conclusions, after making these experiments, are of vital interest to every one who either makes or eats bread, and therefore concerns all. "These experiments," said he, recently, while speaking before the American Chemical Society, "clearly demonstrate that the salts left in the biscuit when a cream of tartar baking powder are used are perfectly harmless, but when an alum baking powder is used is very dangerous; for, in every case where dogs were fed on biscuits made with such powders the dogs were made very sick, causing them to vomit profusely, lose all energy and show weakness in their limbs."

It is a clear and triumphant corroboration of the assertions of the Royal Baking Powder Company, and entitles them to the gratitude and support of the community they are endeavoring to protect. As they claim, and Dr. Mott has shown, bread made of alum is totally unfit for human or animal food. "True, in the bread of domestic consumption there may not be as large a proportion of baking powder as was in the bread used by Dr. Mott, and that accounts for the fact that the symptoms in the reader are not so well defined as they were in the experiments in question. How many there are of our immediate friends suffering from this evil, scientific investigation alone will reveal; but many a lingering and suffering invalid, with no defined idea of his trouble, can easily trace it to its source by stopping the use of alum powders, substituting some brand like the Royal Baking Powder, whose manufacturers have a competent chemist in their exclusive employ, who rigidly analyzes every ingredient before its incorporation into their powder. The old cry of 'honesty being the best policy' may be worn threadbare, but the truth will hold forever, and, while adulterations and short weights abound, it is a pleasure to see at least one in the trade strenuously endeavoring to give full weights and pure goods."

RAILROAD RACKET.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 4.—Messrs. Newcomb, Funiak and others, of the Louisville and Nashville road, who arrived here Friday night, visited various places of interest yesterday, and were especially pleased with the extensive commercial facilities of the city. They made an excursion to the sea in one of the New York steamers, returning to the city in a tug boat. It is understood everything is arranged satisfactorily between the railroads, forming a through line from the west to Savannah.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company have restored the wages of employees to rates paid at the time of the reduction on July 16th, 1877, this making an increase of ten per cent.

MINOR DISPATCHES.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 5.—The boiler of a saw mill exploded at Mill View, eight miles from Pensacola, killing one person and seriously scalding the others. The mill is owned by Clarke & Co., of Savannah.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., April 5.—Capt. A. H. Mungrum gave his five-year old child a dose of morphine to-day, mistaking it for quinine. The child died in four hours.

MOBILE, Ala., April 5.—In the case of the American Union Telegraph company vs. the Western Union company, in the chancery court here, for injunction, to prevent interference with the complainants by the Western Union in the construction of lines on railroads in Alabama, after full argument, Chancellor Ansett dissolved the injunction and dismissed the bill of the American Union company.

It is a well-ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure, there is no remedy so safe and sure as Dr. Tait's Liver Pills.

Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

W. E. HILL, President, Union, Tenn., writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Debility and General Prostration by the use of your Iron Tonic. I have seen her from her bed, where she had been lying for many months."

Dr. Harter of New York writes: "I have used your Iron Tonic for several years, and have seen it cure many cases of Debility, General Prostration, and Want of Vitality. It is a most valuable remedy, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are afflicted with these ailments."

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

W. E. MOUNTCASTLE,
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AND
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LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. AS CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Reference: Adair & Bros., W. M. & R. J. Lowry.

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Plenty of Storage Room.

Barton's
DRY GOODS EMPORIUM!

The Most Varied and Elegant Stock we have ever Shown.

FULL LINES OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods of all Descriptions.

NOVELTIES IN
Laces, Ties, White Goods, Handkerchiefs and Embroideries.

Sheatings, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, Towels, Napkins, and all Housekeeping Goods.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, CORNICES AND CURTAIN GOODS.

Full Stock Gent's and Boys' Shirts, Socks, Collars, Cravats, &c. Children's Knit suits in Cassimere and Linen—2 to 10 years.

"ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS.

New Goods received every day. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

71 Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENN. **ALVIN BARTON.**

Weather Report.
KNOXVILLE, April 5, 1880.

Time... 7 a.m. 10.82 2 p.m. 2.33
Barom't'r 29.94 29.90 29.81 29.83
Therm't'r 58.5 76. 81.5 71.7
Wet Bulb 53. 66 68. 63

Maximum Thermometer, 83. °; Minimum, 54.5 °; Rainfall, 0.00 inches.

INDICATIONS: For Tennessee and Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and rising barometer.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Flour, firm; family, \$5.20; 50 lb. sack, \$5.50. Wheat, dull and nominal; light offerings, \$1.20. Corn, fair demand, 41c. Oats, quiet, 37c. Pork, 10 lb. can, \$10.50. 10 lb. can, \$10.50. Bulk waste, quiet and firm; shoulders, 4c; ribs, 4c; sides, 4c. Bacon, steady and fair demand; shoulders, 5c; ribs, 7c; sides, 7c. Whisky fair demand, \$1.05. Hogs, quiet; common, \$3.50; 40 lb. pack, \$4.00; 50 lb. pack, \$4.25; 60 lb. pack, \$4.50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, steady, \$1.12. 15 lb. Corn, quiet, 42c. Oats, quiet, 35c. Pork, quiet, \$11.50. Lard, steady; prime steam, 7c. Bulk waste, firm; shoulders, 4c; ribs, 4c; sides, 4c. Bacon, firm; shoulders, 4c; ribs, 7c; sides, 7c. Sugar-cured hams, 9c. Whisky, firm, \$1.04.

Information Wanted.
GRUB—Will one or both of the GRUB brothers, who left Germany about thirty years ago, and who had a married sister, AMMA, in New York, since dead, and as supposed without children, send their address to Geo. Wilson, care of J. H. Bates, at Park House, New York, and they will bear of something to their advantage, and also oblige the advertiser. Western papers please copy.